



WHAT FOLLOWS.

The object McMahon had in view in his movement to the North was, as stated in our Wednesday's issue, the rescue of Bazaine from the clutches of Steinmetz. He had proceeded on his march as far as Vrezy, where he was first overtaken by the advance of the Crown Prince on Tuesday. The battle of Beaumont followed, after which the French were forced across the Meuse. The engagement of Wednesday occurred near Mouson, and left McMahon in the narrow belt between the Meuse and the Belgian frontier. The battle of Thursday resulted in driving McMahon into Sedan, which is on the east side of the Meuse and near the Belgian frontier. His position was desperate, and left no avenue for escape. He could not cross to the west side of the Meuse in the face of the Prussian army, and he could not cross the Belgian line without disarming his troops. His army, it would seem from our dispatches, was exasperated at their situation and losses, and probably forced the capitulation by which they became prisoners. These, in brief, are the events preceding the surrender.

What will be the result of this signal triumph yet remains to be seen. Napoleon surrendered practically himself. It is doubtful whether his wishes influenced McMahon or Gen. Wimpffen in their action. He had certainly no authority to capitulate for any forces save those immediately under McMahon. The Empress is Regent, but even she is no longer recognized as authority. The Committee of Defence is really the Government of France, and upon their decision depends the cessation or further continuation of the war. What good will it do to sacrifice thousands more of brave men when no good can result? Even if the report of the defeat of Bazaine is untrue, his capture is now a mere question of time. So it is with Paris, Strasbourg and Verdun. France has now no army left to cope with the half million experienced and victorious soldiers of Germany. True, she has thousands of able-bodied men, who have not yet been in service, but what are all her resources worth to her in her present helpless condition. She has not the time nor the efficient military system to organize them. The armies of Germany have overrun her territory and overwhelmed her forces, and are yet strong and ready for further aggressive operations. Under these circumstances it would be folly to protract a war which has already cost fearfully in blood and treasure. But if the Committee still refuse to yield, the work to be finished will be more tedious, but no less creditable for Germany. Her Engineer Corps is said to be one of the most thorough and able in the world, and in a siege of Paris and Metz would have fine opportunities for displaying their efficiency. On the part of King William the work still to be done is important, and not without its troubles. What are the terms of capitulation? France has been, through Napoleon, the cause of the war, and a fearful responsibility it imposes upon her. Will Europe allow Germany to appropriate Alsace and Lorraine to her territory? They once belonged to her, and might be desirable now. On this point we find the following from one of the leading papers of Prussia:

The Berlin Gazette thinks that Prussia's terms of peace will dissect France on the line of the Vosges or the Moselle, and believes England will assent to the operation, and also to a demand of 1,000,000,000 francs indemnity for the expenses of the war.

Austria was made to pay to Prussia the entire expenses of the war of 1866, and it is certain that the same indemnity will be demanded from France. But these are speculations which a few days will solve, for the policy of King William is vigorous and to the point.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The Athens Post professes to doubt our statement "that with proper organization the Republicans can carry this Congressional District by twenty-five hundred majority." Our staid old neighbor of the Post marvels that we should indulge in such "reckless speculations," but admits that Maynard "may possibly carry Knox, Rone, Loudon, Scott and Campbell counties." The old gentleman says the Democracy will sweep stakes in McMinn, Bradley, Monroe and Polk. He forgets Blount, Claiborne, Morgan, Anderson and Union, all of which will give large Republican majorities, while it is generally conceded that the race in McMinn and Bradley will be close. According to the old gentleman's own showing of the case, our figures are not far wrong. We advise him to possess his soul in patience and await the result. There is nothing marvelous in our statement, as he will then see.

A large number of the constituents of that prince of demagogues, Fernando Wood, having become disgusted with him, are going for Gen. Hillier, formerly of Gen. Grant's staff, as his successor in Congress. Hillier is a Democrat, but a man of principle.

THE TWO PARTIES.

The approaching elections for Congress promise to be exciting and stubbornly contested by both parties in all the States of the Union. The issues are important and material in their character. They are too vital and important to be lost sight of or made subordinate to local questions or interests. The political parties before the country have records and principles which are as much in issue in the canvass as the personal qualifications of the candidates. The legislation of Congress and the administration of the Government are shaped by the principles of the party for the time dominant. If the Democracy regain control of Congress or of the helm of Government, our laws and the policy of the country will be shaped accordingly. What is the record and what the present policy of the Democratic party, that it should be supported by any man who sympathized with the Government during the war? Is it possible that any one has forgotten the odious record during that period or its vigorous, determined opposition to secure by Congressional legislation what our armies wrung from the enemy at the point of the bayonet? Has it in any measure relented in this position, or signified its willingness to be more liberal in the future? True, some of the more liberal papers of the party advocate the abandonment of dead issues, but when we come to examine their reasons, they relate alone to the policy of such a course. They do not profess that their convictions have changed. Their reasoning is with the impracticables of their party, and for the sake of success they urge the necessity of yielding something for the time to the liberal, progressive spirit of the age. The great mass of the party, especially in the South, still yield to the principles of ante bellum days, and refuse to acknowledge the changes brought about by the war. They do not admit the validity of the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments, but on the contrary, insist they are not part of the Constitution. They do not favor protecting the public credit, either by taxation to reduce the principal, or by fulfilling our obligations to the letter of the law in their payment. They oppose a tariff, and favor a policy which brings every laboring man in the country upon a level with the half-paid laborer of Europe.

On all questions of National importance the record of the Democracy is such as to make it objectionable to every man who has ever been in sympathy with the Government during the war, or who favors a liberal, progressive party policy.

The Republican party, on the other hand, has ever been progressive, liberal and honest in its National, Legislative and Executive policy. Ever since 1860, the Congress of the United States has been in its control. In all the responsible and trying duties imposed by the war, it has done its whole duty, nobly and honestly. During the ten years of its domination in the control of the Government, it has made changes rendered necessary by the war, but they have all been progressive, and attended with no evil results. Since the Executive part of the Government has passed into its hands, its revenues have largely increased, without burdening the people with additional taxes, and its expenditures have decreased. Measured by any standard, its record, if not faultless, is at least glorious compared to that of any other party that ever administered the Government.

Such are some of the considerations which are now presented to our people, and are as worthy of being carefully weighed as others pressed by the opposition.

Call for a Republican State Convention.

NASHVILLE, September 1, 1870.

To the Republican Voters of Tennessee:

On Tuesday, the second of November next, an election for members of Congress, Governor, of the State, and members of the Legislature, will be held.

The Republican State Central Executive Committee, being invested with the power and authority, to call a general State Convention for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Governor, at said November election, do, by said authority, issue this call for a convention of the Republican party of the State, and all other persons who are opposed to the Democratic Conservative party, to assemble, and meet at the Capitol in Nashville, on Thursday, the 22d day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and the consideration of such other questions as may be deemed necessary for the more thorough organization of the party. It is urged by the committee that the several counties in the State will, as speedily as practicable, hold their meetings and appoint the usual number of delegates, or suitable persons to represent them in the convention.

By authority of the committee.

JOHN TRIMBLE, Chm'n.

THOS. A. KECHEVAL, Sec'y.

THE WAR.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

The Republic Proclaimed in Paris.

A Provisional Government Formed.

Proclamation of the New Ministry.

Details of the Battles Before Sedan.

Gen. Sheridan Witnesses the Battles.

Emperor Napoleon Certainly a Prisoner.

The French Ministry Still for War.

Two New French Armies Organizing.

MISCELLANY.

FRENCH NEWS.

The New Government Established.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The following proclamation has been issued by the new Government:

"The Deceance has been proclaimed in the Corps Legislatif. The republic has been proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville. The Government of National Defense is composed of eleven members, and all Deputies of Paris have been constituted and ratified by popular acclamation. Their names are: Arago, Amann, Crouzet, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier, Paves, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. Gen. Trochu will, at the same time, continue in the exercise of the power of the government of Paris, and is appointed Minister of War in place of General Pothier. Please placard immediately, and if necessary have proclaimed by public order this declaration for the Government of National Defense."

"LEON GAMBETTA,"
Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—An important faction of the Chambers met at President Schneider's residence and soon disposed to act independently of the Provisional Government, to whom they have sent delegations.

Officers and soldiers place themselves under the new Government.

It is understood the Government will convene the Constituent Assembly.

National Defense Urged.

The Paris journals unanimously urge the nation to make an unyielding defense. They declare the dismemberment of Paris impossible, and say the King of Prussia declared he was only warring against Napoleon. It becomes evident that he is now warring against the French people, the struggle must be one of extermination.

Prussia Must Suffer.

The fleet must be ordered to treat the seaports of Germany as the Prussian armies treat the towns of Alsace and Lorraine. The enemy must be made to feel what united Republican France can accomplish. All men here must bear arms.

The New Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Gen. Trochu, Governor of Paris, has been appointed a member of the Government of National Defense, and installed at the Hotel de Ville. He takes Portfolio War, and his colleagues have conferred upon him the Presidency.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The officers of the Provisional Government have been distributed as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Leon Gambetta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Finance, Pierre Magnier; Minister of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Justice, Emmanuel Crémieux; Minister of War, Trochu; President of the Council, Grevy; Secretary General, Andre Lavert Jon.

Seals have been placed on the doors of the Corps Legislatif.

THE EMPRESS ENDED.

The Empress Eugenie to Surrender.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The dispatches of Saturday, midnight, report vast crowds gathered, but no disorder.

There were over one hundred and twenty thousand prisoners captured at Sedan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Telegram special from Paris of the 5th, says the Empress Eugenie, having received assurances from the Prussian Government that she will not be treated as a prisoner, has consented to join her husband and son, who was also surrendered with his father at Sedan. She will leave for Prussia as soon as her arrangements can be perfected.

Gen. Trochu will be made temporary dictator, and Paris will be defended to the last.

PARIS, Sept. 5—3 P. M.—It is now impossible to reach the Corps Legislatif, owing to the immense crowds surrounding the building.

It is reported that the vote on Deceance has been carried by yes 185, says none. The people are wild with excitement, and are rushing through the streets bearing placards with the vote of the Corps Legislatif inscribed thereon.

Rumors of all kinds are in circulation, and it is impossible to ascertain their foundation, but one sentiment seems to be paramount—resistance to invasion. All the nation now to the rescue! shout the people, and the troops join enthusiastically.

The National Guard say that order must be preserved. The people evince but little desire to create trouble and all seem overjoyed at the vote on Deceance.

LATER.—Crowds are beginning to tear down the Imperial arms from the fronts of shops, and there are fears that this may lead to serious trouble, as the National Guard are not inclined to permit these disorders.

THE RECENT FRENCH DEFEAT.

Full Particulars of the Late Battle by an American Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.
The Tribune correspondence at the headquarters of King William, eight miles from Sedan, Thursday night, says after the defeat on the 30th and 31st, the French retreated en masse on Sedan and encamped around it, and French prisoners say it was believed that the road to Metz was open, and in case of another defeat a retreat could have easily been accomplished. But on Wednesday evening, the whole Prussian corps, those sent from Frederick Charles army, the second army, and the Crown Prince's, were making a forced march in the direction of Danenberg and Metziers to shut in McMahon's army on the west and drive them against the Belgian frontier. While this was going on, the Saxons and Guards, 80,000 strong, composing the Prussian right, under Prince Albert of Saxony, were marching rapidly to close on the French on the right and on the Meuse, which they had crossed Tuesday, the 30th, at Remilly, in the direction of La Chapelle.

On Thursday morning, at half-past seven, the King started for the battle-field, where cannonading was then going on. The King drove in an open carriage to Cherance, 31 miles south of Sedan. The French had flooded the low meadows in the valley, before coming to the railway bridge at Bazelle, to stop the Germans from advancing on the town in that direction. But the French failed to mine the bridge at Bazelle, and it was of immense service to the Prussians throughout the battle, who threw up earth works on the bridge itself, to protect it from the French, who more than once attempted to storm it, in the hope of breaking the Bavarian communications between the left and right banks of the Meuse. On the projecting spur of a hill the Bavarians posted two batteries of breech-loading steel Keupp guns, which kept up a duello till the very end of the day, with the siege guns of Sedan, across the Meuse.

Still further to the right flank was an undulating plain above the village of Bazelle, terminating about a mile and a half from Sedan, at the woods near Richcourt. Midway between the two places there is a ravine watered by two brooks, which was the scene of the most desperate struggle and frightful slaughter of the whole battle. Between this wood and the town were several French camps, where were sheltered huge masses of troops which were never used. Separated from them by a wooded ravine, was a long bare hill where occurred some of the hardest fighting of the day, and which formed one of the keys of the position of the French army. When this was once in the hands of the Prussians, the whole town of Sedan was at the mercy of the German guns. Further to the left lay the village of Hily, which was set on fire early in the day by French shells. Above the railroad bridge, the line to Metziers was wooded hills, where the Crown Prince and staff stood during the day, having a more extensive view than on the one where stood the King, Bismarck, the Minister Wair, Generals Moltke, Sheridan and Forsythe.

The object of the Prussian general was to close the crescent of troops, the shape of the line with which they began battle, into a circle, by a junction between the Saxon corps on the right and the Prussians on the left. This took place at noon, near the village of Hily, or Bazelle, in a ravine behind Sedan. This terrible circle, once formed, grew steadily smaller, till at last the fortifications of Sedan itself were enclosed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Cable dispatches, dated Paris, Sept. 4, state that the Council of Ministers have issued the following proclamation to the French people:

"Great misfortune has come upon our country. After three days' heroic struggles sustained by the army of Marshal McMahon against 300,000 of the enemy, 40,000 men have been made prisoners. Gen. De Wimpffen, who took command in place of McMahon, who was badly wounded, has signed a capitulation. This cruel reverse will not shake our courage. Paris is to-day in a complete state of defense. The military forces of the country will be organized in a few days. A new army will be under the walls of Paris, and another is now forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union and your energy will save France. The Emperor has been made a prisoner in the struggles. The Government, in accord with the public powers, will take all measures required by the gravity of events."

In the Senate, yesterday, the Minister of War said, "We have learned through various unofficial channels, that Marshal Bazaine failed in his recent attempt to free himself from the hostile armies which held him shut up around Metz. His efforts were heroic. The King of Prussia could not help rendering justice to the valor of our soldiers. McMahon, after endeavoring to join Bazaine in the direction of Woerth, was obliged to retire to the environs of Sedan, where there were several days fighting with alternations of success and reverse, but we contended against an enemy numerically our superior, and in spite of the most energetic efforts, the attempt seems to have terminated in an unfortunate manner for our arms. Other advice, of Prussian origin, are still more unfavorable, but do not appear to us worthy of credit in all cases, and the Government is not willing to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating them to the public. Our reverses afflict us. It is impossible for us to witness, without deep emotion, so much carnage and so much devotion rendered unavailing; but this spectacle, far from taking away our energy, augments and redoubles it. Since the present Cabinet came into power, it has drawn great strength from France, and they still remain so strong that, with energy and the help of the nation, we may yet have the last word. Let us hope that God will help us, and drive the enemy from our soil."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Mr. Jones, at Brussels, telegraphs to the State Department full confirmation of yesterday's news.

WAR NEWS.

Desperate Attempts of Bazaine to Break Through the Prussian Line.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A special correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from Berlin the following official dispatch:

"MALANCOUBT NEAR METZ, September 2, 11:20 A. M.—From the morning of 31st of August till noon of September 1, Bazaine, with several corps, uninterruptedly attempted to break out from Metz in a northerly direction. Under Prince Frederick Charles, Gen. Monteneuf defeated all these attempts in a glorious engagement, which may be designated the battle of Noisseville, and in the evening was thrown back into the fortress. The First and Ninth Corps and the Division of Kammerlin and the Landwehr and Twenty-eight Infantry Brigade participated in the engagements. The principal fights were at Serlingy, Noisseville and Retouslay. Our losses are not large. The enemy's were very heavy."

Gen. Ulrich, of the garrison of Strasbourg, made a sortie, and was defeated with loss.

The Prussian corps engaged in Thursday's battle—namely, the fourth, fifth, eleventh, twelfth corps, the Guards and the Bavarians—comprised 174,000 infantry, 17,000 cavalry and 480 guns. Nearly half belong to the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia. McMahon's whole force engaged was probably 150,000 of all arms. Reinforcements from Paris could not have reached him.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—6 P. M.—The crowds continue to tear down the signs containing the Imperial arms and medals. The highest stories are climbed to tear the word Imperial from the theatres. The police are no longer seen on the streets.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Morning.—Trochu in answering the crowd said he had taken an oath, and as an honest man, could not break it. The Chamber must answer the people.

Later in the evening, a large crowd assembled on the boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, parading and shouting "Deceance" and "Vive La France!" They were charged by the police who used fire arms. Popular agitation is very great and feelings against the invaders are singularly uniform.

The Provisional Government went into office without the slightest disorder. All the Ministers are acting with energy. Orders were made for the immediate formation of colonial armies.

The Senate is suppressed.

The Corps Legislatif has dissolved.

The Provisional Government is in permanent session in the Hotel de Ville, under the Presidency of General Trochu.

Shouts of "Vive Republique" are heard on all sides. Regiments passing into the city are received by the populace with deafening shouts of "Vive la Ligne," "Vive Republique."

THE THREE GREAT POWERS.

National power is something more than great capacity for war. Indeed, capacity for war is rather the incident than the basis of national power. Intelligence, vital energy, progress, moral elevation, active thought, are the qualities which make nations great. Where these qualities most largely and most generally prevail there will be found the wisest counsels in peace and the highest achievements in war.

In looking over the map of the world for a combination of these commanding elements of greatness we find them most conspicuous in our own country, in North Germany and in Russia, and here we find the three great powers of modern times. No others, nor all others combined, have so much influence over the world's affairs. It happens most fortunately for the welfare of mankind that there is no rivalry or cause for jealousy between these three powerful nations. Their history exhibits no old animosities. The Greek church in Russia, Protestant Christianity in Prussia, Universal religious toleration in the United States furnishes little aliment for propagandism. Separated so widely as not likely to be in each other's way, and pursuing each a career so unlike that of the others that it is morally impossible for them to come into collision, it is difficult to conceive of anything to mar the traditional amity between them. Each has a mighty destiny to work out, and a wide field for action. America, Europe, Asia are their respective theatres. This generation has witnessed the performance of mighty scenes. The close of the century will develop more fully and clearly the vast plot of the great world-drama. Thirty years of the century yet remain, and they will be eventful years. No others like them have yet occurred since the dawn of time. And we may safely predict that the three great powers will be the chief and controlling actors.

Making a Blonde out of a Brunette.

I have learned some interesting details of blonde manufacture. I heard much this summer of manufactured blondes, and one was pointed out to me as unquestionably a manufactured article. I believed it vaguely, but my interest in the matter was aroused one day recently, when I called on a friend in the city and saw the most wonderful change in her. Her hair, a week ago a light brown, was almost light, with a decided tinge of red in it. I asked explanations, and they were frankly given; she was undergoing the process of being changed into a blonde. She told me something of the process. The hair is first shampooed to cleanse it thoroughly of all the grease and dirt, and then the liquid is applied to a few strands of hair at a time. The liquid is colorless and warranted harmless of course. The hair first turns red and then gradually grows lighter. My friend logically and good humoredly replies to remonstrances, that her hair is her own, and her husband likes light hair, and that she is assured by the highest authority among hair dressers that the application is not injurious to the hair or health. The process, where a long, thick suit of hair is to be colored, one hundred and fifty dollars.—Long Branch Correspondence Springfield Republican.